

	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
1	BRS	L1	9331	(label or labeled or labeling or sticker or tag) near3 (color or colour or shade or appearance)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2005/02/07 05:39
2	BRS	L2	573911	(vary or varying or varied or variable or different or difference) near5 (price or cost or denomination or fee or value)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2005/02/07 05:39
3	BRS	L3	1795	2 near5 (label or labeled or labeling or sticker or tag)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2005/02/07 05:40
4	BRS	L4	26	1 same 3  <i>Scanned Ti, Ab, Kwic all</i>	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2005/02/07 05:46
5	BRS	L5	28	(@pd<="19710101" not @pd<="19470101") and (705/1 or 705/400 or 705/500).cccls.  <i>Scanned Ti all</i>	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2005/02/07 05:48

	Document ID	Issue Date	Inventor	Current OR	Current XRef	Pages
1	US 3228601 A	19660111	HAMISCH SR PAUL H	235/132R	101/19; 493/323	23
2	US 2968237 A	19610117	KATZ ABE A	101/66	101/103; 101/109; 101/287	15
3	US 5582433 A	19961210	Sisson; Lorna W.	283/81	283/101; 283/105; 283/114	6

4 results

US-PAT-NO: 2968237

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 2968237 A

TITLE: Tag printing machine

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OCR Scanned Text - LPAR (9): Uni'ted States Patent Office 21968@237 2,968,237 TAG PRINTING MACHINE Abe A. Katz, Dallas, Tex., assignor to Automatic Tag Machines, Inc., Dallas, Tex., a corporation of Texas Filed Apr. 5, 1957, Ser. No. 650,928 5 Claims. (Cl. 101-66) ,this invention relates to price tags or tickets for use on merchandise such as jewelry, shoes, men's clothing, dresses, rugs, and the like and also staple tags such as used on millinery, small rugs, bath mats and similar articles, and in particular a tag printing machine having a plurality of code printing rings in combination with a price printing wheel in which tags of different colors are readily selected and printed and in which tickets or tags are withdrawn from supply chutes by a vacuum cup and fed to a printing position by a carrier. The purpose of this invention is to provide a tag printing machine in which numerals, letters, and other characters representing codes and also numerals and other characters representing a price are actuated by buttons and knobs. The code printing rings are shown in my prior Patent No. 2,689,520 and the machine of this application includes operating instrumentalities for setting the code printing rings and price printing wheels and also means for positioning tickets or tags in relation to the rings and wheels whereby the tickets or tags are printed by type of the rings and wheels. Various types of tag printing machines have been used; however, because of numerous codes and prices it has been found difficult to successfully print complete tickets or tags in a single operation. With this thought in mind this invention contemplates a motor driven machine having clutches, gears, and other transmission elements whereby tags of a selected color are fed by a vacuum cup and a carrier from storage chutes to a printing position over code rings and price wheels whereby a reciprocating platen moves the tags against type of the rings and wheels so that a plurality of codes and prices may be readily printed on the tags. The object of this invention is, therefore, to provide a tag printing machine wherein an indefinite number of codes may be selected for printing on tags and also wherein the tags may be printed with different prices wherein tags of different colors are printed on the same machine. Another object of the invention is to provide a tag printing machine having a plurality of code carrying rings formed to be positioned by pawls and racks whereby different codes may be selected by pressing buttons at one side of the machine. Another important object of the invention is to provide a tag printing machine in which the machine is provided with a turntable having a plurality of chutes for tags of different colors in which a tag of a selected color is readily removed from a storage chute on the turntable and carried to a printing position by vacuum means and a carrier. A further object of the invention is to provide a tag printing machine in which code numeral carrying rings are advanced and returned by a pawl and rack combination whereby code indicating characters are readily adjusted to printing positions. A still further object of the invention is to provide Patented Jan. 17, 1961 an improved tag printing machine which is of a simple and economical construction. With these and other objects and advantages in view the invention embodies a tag printing machine

incorporated in a relatively small housing with a plurality of concentric rings having code indicating characters thereon and having gear racks in lower edges rotatably mounted below a cover of the housing, a turntable having a plurality of tag carrying storage chutes thereon rotatably mounted on the housing, a vacuum cup mounted to convey a tag from one of the chutes of the turntable, a carrier for receiving a tag from the vacuum cup and conveying the tag to a printing position on the housing, price carrying wheels also mounted on the housing and positioned to be engaged by the tags in the printing operation, a cam actuated vertically movable platen mounted in the housing and positioned to urge tags into engagement with printing type of the rings and price wheels, a bellows in the housing for supplying vacuum to the vacuum cup as required, a motor in the housing for operating the parts, and means operatively connecting the motor to the individual elements of the machine as desired. Other features and advantages of the invention will appear from the following description taken in connection with the drawings, wherein: Figure 1 is a plan view of the improved tag printing machine with parts of a tag carrying turntable broken away. Figure 2 is a sectional plan through the machine showing the relative positions of the operating instrumentalities thereof. Figure 3 is a cross section through the machine taken on line 3-3 of Fig. 1 showing, in particular, the vertically movable platen for urging tags against printing elements, the parts being shown on an enlarged scale. Figure 4 is a cross section taken on line 4-4 of Fig. 3 with the parts shown on an enlarged scale. Figure 5 is a cross section taken on line 5-5 of Fig. 3 showing a retaining spring for preventing operation of the latch when the power is relieved, the section being shown on an enlarged scale. Figure 6 is a fragmentary sectional view illustrating the cam and operating means for advancing the ticket one step at a time. Figure 7 is a longitudinal section through the machine, with the parts shown on an enlarged scale showing the card supply turntable, vacuum cup, vacuum supplying bellows and a solenoid for operating the parts. Figure 8 is a section taken on line 8-8 of Fig. 7 showing a cam roller mounting with parts broken away and parts shown in section. Figure 9 is a longitudinal section through the machine showing the motor, ring actuating pawl and associated elements and with part of the housing broken away. Figure 10 is a section taken on line 10-10 of Fig. 9 showing the ring actuating finger adjusting elements. Figure 11 is a section taken on line 11-11 of Fig. 2 showing the ring actuating pawl with parts broken away. Figure 12 is a section taken on line 12-12 of Fig. 2 showing the reversing gears for changing the movement of the pawl, shown in Fig. 1. Figure 13 is a section taken on line 13-13 of Fig. 2 showing the clutch yoke for actuating the gears shown in Fig. 12. Figure 13a is a sectional view taken through the clutch mechanism shown in Figure 13. Figure 14 is a section taken on line 14-14 of Fig. 13 showing the pivotal mounting of the yoke for actuating the clutch element of the reversing gears. Figure 15 is a fragmentary sectional view showing the cam and operating means for the vacuum bellows. Figure 16 is a section through the lower portion of

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DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 3228601 A

TITLE: Controls for marking machine

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OCR Scanned Text - LPAR (15): United States Patent Office 3,228,601  
CONTROLS FOR MARKING MACHINE Paul H. Hamisch, Sr., Dayton, Ohio,  
assignor to The Monarch Marking System Company, Dayton, Ohio, a corporation of  
Ohio Filed Feb 20, 1964, Ser. No. 346,240 Int. Cl. 235-13') This invention  
relates to price marking machines that are utilized to print prices and other information  
upon tags, tickets, and labels. The machine of this invention is capable of handling,  
i.e., feeding, printing, and dispensing a variety of different types of tags, tickets and  
labels, including those provided in continuous strip form and those provided as  
individual entities. However, inasmuch as the demands placed upon the machine are  
great, in the handling of those individual tags utilized in the ready-to-wear garment  
trade, the invention is disclosed primarily in relation to those features of the machine  
which are especially adapted for use in the handling of ready-to-wear tags. An  
identifying characteristic of these tags is that they are made up of one, two, three or  
more parts with each part being adapted to carry a considerable amount of information  
in addition to price, and in the case of multipart tags, each part repeating the  
information. Thus multipart ready-to-wear tags comprise parts which are defined one  
from the other by serrated lines along which the parts are adapted to be torn one from  
the other at the time of a sale. One part of the tag is designed to remain with the  
garment as it goes into the hands of the purchaser to be used as identification in the  
event of a return of the garment. The second part may be used for inventory control  
purposes. A third part may be used for billing purposes. A fourth part may be used for  
record purposes in the department. Of course, the demands for different numbers of  
parts of individual tags may vary from department to department and from store to  
store. Therefore, it has been one objective of this invention to provide a marking  
machine which is readily adaptable, with a minimum amount of adjustment and  
handling, to receive and operate upon multi-part tags of various widths. It is inherent in  
the marking of ready-to-wear tags that the runs of tags carrying identical information be  
relatively short. To take a specific example, a dress of a popular style may be stocked  
in ten different sizes, several different colors, and there may be a Price differential  
between the smallest and largest sizes. Assuming then only two of the smallest size  
are stocked, increasing numbers stocked through the intermediate sizes, and only one  
of the largest size stocked, it may be seen that a great number of short runs of tags must  
be printed with different size, color, and price indicia in order to properly identify and  
price all of the dresses in this one style. It therefore has been another objective of this  
invention to provide a marking machine in which changes in tags for different runs can  
be accomplished rapidly with a minimum of effort. The machine of this invention is  
also the subject of a copending patent application Serial No. 296,664, filed July 22,  
1963. The copending application is concerned primarily with those parts of the machine  
that contact or handle the tags, that is, the tag feeding mechanism, the ink-feeding  
mechanism, the printing mechanism and a hopper mechanism for receiving and holding

tags to be printed. This invention is directed to the controls of the machine and particularly start and stop controls that operate automatically to insure the printing of predetermined numbers of multi-part tags. This is essentially a counting operation. Counters have been employed for many years in the marking machine field and it has been patented Jan. 11, 1966 2 customary to set a counter to count off specified numbers of cycles of the machine. Under these circumstances, a counter lever may be connected directly to a part of the machine that reciprocates once during each cycle. As an example, see Patent 2,622,804. Thus, the counter indicates the number of printing cycles of the machine. If this type of counter were employed in a machine adapted to print multi-part tags, it would count off parts of tags rather than complete tags. This would entail the operation of setting the counter for four times the number of tags desired in a particular run when four part tags are being printed, three times the number when three part tags are being printed, two times the number when two part tags are being printed and, of course, the counter could be set to the exact number desired in a run when one part tags are being printed. However, in running multi-part tags that vary in the number of parts from one run to next, there is considerable room for error by the operator, and with this in mind, it has been another objective of the invention to provide a counting mechanism that counts complete tags rather than parts of multi-part tags. Toward this end, a count selector is provided that may be set according to the number of parts in the tags being run in any one printing operation. This count selector is operated by means of a drive link that is connected to a reciprocating part of the machine and it is, of course, operated once during each cycle of the machine, and this corresponds to the printing of one part of a multi-part tag. The count selector in turn is linked to a counter. However, the count selector becomes effective to operate the counter only once every fourth cycle when set for four part tags, only once every third cycle when set for three part tags, only once every second cycle when set for two part tags, but every cycle when set for one part tags. Additionally, reset means are provided for "clearing" the counter selector when it is desired to change from a run of tags having one number of parts to a run of tags having a different number of parts. In operation, the counter counts off the printing of complete multi-part tags, down to a zero setting, at which time a micro-switch is operated by the counter to decommission the machine. In certain types of marking operations, it is desirable to precount the number of tags to be printed in a run before they are placed in the machine. An operation of this sort is often desirable wherein tags are color coded. For runs of this type, the counter is not required and provision is made to make it and the count selector ineffective, to free the micro-switch from counter control, and to place the micro-switch under the control of means associated with the feed mechanism of the machine such that the machine is decommissioned automatically when the last tag of the precounted run has been printed. Thus, in both types of automatic operation, the one switch is utilized which greatly simplifies wiring and other mechanisms related to the starting and stopping of the machine. Other objectives and advantages of the invention will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art from the following detailed description of the drawings in which: FIGURE 1 is a front elevational view of a marking machine incorporating this invention. FIGURE 2 is a fragmentary cross sectional view taken on the line 2-2 of FIGURE 1. FIGURE 3 is a fragmentary cross sectional view showing those parts including

control knobs and buttons, that 65 are associated with a removable control plate at the front of the machine. FIGURE 4 is a rear elevational view of the removable control plate. FIGURE 5 is a fragmentary elevational view looking 70 down on the table of the machine over which tags are fed to a printing platen at the right. This view shows a tag within a hopper beneath the table and it also shows

US-PAT-NO: 5582433

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5582433 A

TITLE: Garage sale pricing labels

DATE-ISSUED: December 10, 1996

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Sisson; Lorna W.	Otsego	MI	49078	N/A

US-CL-CURRENT: 283/81, 283/101 , 283/105 , 283/114

**ABSTRACT:** Garage sale pricing labels and method comprise a plurality of sets of color coded pricing label strips, each set being color coded to distinguish products of different sellers and each set including separate strips of labels containing different preprinted prices for each strip and one strip containing no price. The labels contain non-adhesive tabs for easy application and removal. The tabs can be adhesive portions covered with unremoved release paper or can be portions not covered by adhesive. The adhesive and labels are specially selected to adhere to a wide range of products and textures and fabric without falling off and yet be easily removable and restickable to a tally board for keeping track of sales.

6 Claims, 16 Drawing figures

Exemplary Claim Number: 1

Number of Drawing Sheets: 2

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**Abstract Text - ABTX (1):** Garage sale pricing labels and method comprise a plurality of sets of color coded pricing label strips, each set being color coded to distinguish products of different sellers and each set including separate strips of labels containing different preprinted prices for each strip and one strip containing no price. The labels contain non-adhesive tabs for easy application and removal. The tabs can be adhesive portions covered with unremoved release paper or can be portions not covered by adhesive. The adhesive and labels are specially selected to adhere to a wide range of products and textures and fabric without falling off and yet be easily removable and restickable to a tally board for keeping track of sales.

**Brief Summary Text - BSTX (10):** In accordance with the present invention, garage sale pricing labels comprise one or more sets of color coded pricing label strips, each set comprising a plurality of strips of labels. Each strip includes a column of individual labels connected end to end, with transverse perforations extending between the labels for easy separation of the labels by tearing off an end label along the perforations. Each strip is preprinted with a predetermined price on the labels, with different strips in the set being preprinted with different prices and at least one strip in the set having no price thereon such that the price can be entered by hand. Each set of label strips is color coded with a distinctive color representative of a particular seller. The strips are formed of a tape material wherein a pressure sensitive adhesive is coated on at least a part of one side of a strip of label on which the label information is printed. The characteristics of the adhesive and label material are such that the labels are stickable to a wide variety